1	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS	
2	SUFFOLK, SS. SUPERIOR COURT	
3	CHURCH	
4 5	MASTER	
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7	MICHAEL J. FLYNN x	
8	VS x NO. 54258	
9	CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY X OF CALIFORNIA, INC., ET AL X	
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12	BEFORE: ZOBEL, J.	
13	MOTION TO DISMISS	
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16	APPEARANCES:	
17	DAVID BANASH, ESQUIRE, Hollingsworth Associates, 10 Union Wharf, Boston, Massachusetts 02109,	
18	for the Plaintiff.	
19	ERIC LIEBERMAN, ESQUIRE, Robinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, 30 East 42d. Street,	
20	New York, New York 10017, for the Defendant.	
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22	COURTHOUSE PEMBERTON SQUARE	
23	BOSTON, MASSACHUSETT ROOM 243 OCTOBER 12, 1983	S
24	OCTOBER 12, 1983	

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2 THE CLERK: Michael J. Flynn versus the Church of Scientology of California. Mr. Banash and Ms. Gertner. THE COURT: We will have only one counsel on each side argue, so why don't you make

Who is for the plaintiff? MR. BANASH: I am, Your Honor, David Banash.

whatever arrangements you want.

Your Honor.

THE COURT: And for the defendant? MR. LIEBERMAN: Eric Lieberman,

MR. BANASH: I don't believe that Mr. Lieberman is a member of the Massachusetts --MR. LIEBERMAN: I am.

MR. BANASH: He is. I have no objection.

THE COURT: Look, gentlemen, let me tell you one thing and that is that counsel, if they want to discuss, they can have the whole range of any hallway in the courthouse, but when they are in here in front of me, they talk to me and not to each other.

This case is plainly engendered a good deal of irritated feeling between counsel, between parties; but whatever your feelings, whatever your

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the defendant Kevin Tighe. Given the papers that have been filed, I suspect that Mr. Lieberman's argument will cover all the points I wish to say. I did want to tell Your Honor that in case there is some particular interest in Mr. Tighe that has to be asserted at a later point.

THE COURT: How does your client spell his name?

MR. RANKIN: T-i-g-h-e.

THE COURT: Mr. Banash.

MR. BANASH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Why should not the Court give you a choice of three possible routes: dismissal with prejudice; denial of the Motion to Dismiss; or denial of the Motion to Dismiss with a Stay of the Federal Court proceedings?

MR. BANASH: Well, I'll address them in order, Your Honor.

Denial with prejudice --

THE COURT: Excuse me. I don't mean to interrupt you. In the course of your discussion you might wish to indicate, if you wish to, which of the three is the most acceptable to you.

MR. BANASH: Denial with prejudice, Your Honor, would severely affect our federal case.

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We believe that the Massachusetts case law -- there is some case law to the effect that it might collaterally estop the plaintiff from suing in Federal Court. The case law which has addressed this issue, to my knowledge, has addressed the vexatiousness of the Complaints and tried to assess the two cases on the merits to see whether in fact there is such a vexatiousness.

I would submit to the Court that there is none in this case. The federal Complaint, if the Court would examine it -- I realize that it is rather lengthly -- but it is simple in this point in that it only involves one defendant, and that defendant is not before this Court. The defendant is not a part --

THE COURT: He is not before this Court but he is a named defendant in this case, is he not?

MR. BANASH: He's not. Your Honor.

THE COURT: He's not.

MR. BANASH: The defendant in the federal case is L. Ron Hubbard, the founder and what we now believe, based on discovery that has occurred in other scientology litigation since the filing of

this Complaint, is the main perpetrator of the acts which plaintiff alleges were perpetrated against him.

Secondly, he's the party we believe, according to my client, who has the money. We believe that if we were to get a judgment against these defendants, the individuals of whom are basically young adults, we would have no recourse to the extent that Mr. Flynn is seeking. Secondly, that key fact that L. Ron Hubbard is a defendant and the sole defendant in the federal case and is not in this case, I think makes clear the other traditional points which would weigh in favor of a dismissal without prejudice. And that is the comparison of the burden. There is no burden on these defendants by the filing of the federal claim. Matter of fact, there is not prejudice against them whatsoever.

One of the defendants in this action, Your Honor, is the Church of Scientology of Boston, Inc., who is a defendant in another case in Federal Court in which myself and Mr. Flynn are co-counsel: Paulette Cooper versus the Church of Scientology. In that case, L. Ron Hubbard is a co-defendant. In that case also, since when we were unable to obtain service on Mr. Hubbard, we brought a Motion for Substituted Service. The Church of Scientology of

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Boston attempted to make arguments on Mr. Hubbard's It was denied standing to do so. behalf. an order, which is attached as Exhibit 8, which is the order of Judge McNaught denying the Boston Church standing, stating in affect that they had no legally recognized prejudice. So I would suggest to the Court that effectively -- if what they are trying to do is estop us in the Federal Court by arguing against our Motion to Dismiss, they have no standing They are not prejudiced in a legal sense by the federal action. And accordingly, I would suggest to the Court that that second criterion is present in this case, namely: no prejudice, no undue burden.

The defendants argue that they catalogued the activity that is inferred in this case, and try to argue from that that vexatiousness or burden.

In order to answer that I refer the Court to some of the other exhibits for a background of this litigation. This litigation stems out of a lawsuit, another lawsuit, Scientology lawsuit, filed in the Federal District Court: La Venda Van Schaick versus the Church of Scientology, in which one of the defendants herein admitted that for a period of over

a year, I believe was a year and a half, he had entered the condominium compound at Mr. Flynn's office and removed trash from that office and various other documents, segregated it out; which totaled approximately 7200 different documents. Judge Garrity, in that case, issued an injunction.

THE COURT: That's federal Garrity?

MR. BANASH: That's Judge Arthur

Garrity in Federal District Court, issued an injunction against the defendant there, the Church of Scientology of California, enjoining them from disseminating and destroying the documents; a copy of the Restraining Order is annexed in my exhibits.

"It's really a tangential matter to this case.

Accordingly, I would suggest that you bring another action — if you want to get this injunctive relief, you file another action in state court." I have the memorandum of decision annexed hereto, and also a transcript of the hearing in which he made those statements. He gave us ten days to do so, and the transcript, I believe, is — and the catalogue of the exhibits and the affidavit of Mr. Flynn. The transcript is Exhibit C. And the orders of Judge Garrity are Exhibits A and B.

We brought the action within the ten days in attempting to get injunctive relief. In the course of the arguments -- one of the chief arguments, and the one that we primarily litigated, was the irreparability of the harm if the documents were destroyed. In the course of the appeal -
THE COURT: What has that got to do with this?

MR. BANASH: Well --

THE COURT: You are giving me a great deal of background of what's obviously an interesting and long-running set of battles. And I can tell from the papers and from what I've read from the papers that this matter has gone on for quite some time, and regardless of what I do it's probably going to gone on for some time thereafter, and that's fine.

My question is: Why should this

particular lawsuit be permitted, after a considerable
investment of paper, to say nothing of other things,

be permitted mainly to die only to spring up again

some other time? Why shouldn't you be -- why shouldn't

you in fairness be required, in this particular litigation,

to take your pick between fighting it out here once

and for all or saying that you will fight no more?

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MR. BANASH: For one very strong reason, Your Honor. There is no phoenix that will rise again. The issue in this case, the injunctive relief, which was fought so heartily there, is not an issue in the federal case. THE COURT: Well, then, what's the problem with denying it -- with allowing a dismissal with prejudice? MR. BANASH: Well, because that was not the only cause of action. That's what has been fought. That goes to the issue of burdensomeness. It's the only issue which has been fought in this litigation. In the Federal Court we are seeking not only damages for that, but a wide variety and a much more extensive cause of action against

> seven of which have been dismissed. THE COURT: I take it that there have been one or two lawsuits filed by Mr. Flynn?

Mr. Hubbard. A large extent of it is the, as the

Court senses very strongly, is to end the what we

lawsuits which have been filed against Mr. Flynn;

claim was abusive process litigation.

MR. BANASH: Two. These two.

THE COURT: And other lawsuits filed -- I seek a neutral word -- in which he has had some

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role?

MR. BANASH: As counsel only.

THE COURT: That's what I mean.

MR. BANASH: He is plaintiff's counsel.

THE COURT: And to some extent, I gather, there has been a certain amount of -- and I use the verb advisedly -- soliciting of prospective defendants -- plaintiffs?

MR. BANASH: We would heartily dispute that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, soliciting doesn't have quite the masty ring it used to 20 years ago. Am I correct in my understanding that to some extent Mr. Flynn has, in essence, searched for people who have a complaint against Scientology?

MR. BANASH: I can't state that. Mr. Flynn is well known for his being a plaintiff's And from that La Venda Van Schaick case has

THE COURT: All right. In any event, Mr. Flynn has an interest either as litigant, defendant litigant, plaintiff or counsel in a number of these cases. Do you have any idea how many of them? MR. BANASH: Yes, Your Honor. out the country he is plaintiff's counsel and in excess,

I believe, of several hundred cases; co-counsel or advisory in some capacity. But as far as lawsuits which he has brought, there are these two.

THE COURT: This one and the one in the Federal Court.

MR. BANASH: One if the Federal Court.

THE COURT: And the one in Federal

Court is just against L. Ron Hubbard, is that correct?

MR. BANASH: That's correct,

Your Honor.

So as to burdensomeness, since these defendants are not involved, since the litigation that was involved in the Federal Court -- in this court, is not the subject of the federal action.

THE COURT: Are these defendants named defendants in any other action involving Mr. Flynn?

MR. BANASH: Not to my knowledge.

with prejudice, are they not subject to being sued again this afternoon in some other court? Indeed, in this court?

MR. BANASH: That's possible, Your
Honor, and we are prepared, for the record, to do as
follows: except to the extent that they sue Mr. Flynn

and we feel that a counterclaim is necessary for some other reason; and except as they may be trustees or holders of property of L. Ron Hubbard, we are prepared to stipulate that they will not be defendants in any suit brought by Mr. Flynn.

THE COURT: Mr. Lieberman, what do you say to that?

MR. LIEBERMAN: Several things,
Your Honor. First of all --

THE COURT: First of all, is the offer acceptable?

MR. LIEBERMAN: No, it's not.

THE COURT: For what reason?

MR. LIEBERMAN: Because these defendants have a continuing interest in the resolution of the dispute in the following ways:

First of all, Mr. Banash's statement that to the extent that they may be holders of Mr. Hubbard's property, what they have --

THE COURT: Well, now, let us not get into that. The question is this. He says: allow his motion and he will bind himself not to bring an action against you, that is to say, not to revive this action nor -- if I heard him correctly -- bring any action against you. Obviously, if there is some unrelated

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matter, then you would be free to bring -- Mr. Flynn would be free to bring a claim.

MR. LIEBERMAN: I want to address one of the exceptions that he made, though, Your Honor. He said that except to the extent that we may have to sue them because they are holding Mr. Hubbard's They have alleged, not only in the property. federal case that they have just brought, but Mr. Flynn, as attorney, and Mr. Banash as attorney, has alleged in numerous lawsuits throughout the country, and it hasn't been just in the last-- since this lawsuit was filed, that Mr. Hubbard controls all churches of scientology and controls all the money in the all the churches, and that they can go after the church's money.

THE COURT: Mr. Banash, I gather from what you have said that the federal action and this action are to some extent related. correct?

MR. BANASH: This action is subsumed within the federal action except that they are different parties.

THE COURT: I understand that they are different parties. But let me put it this way. If your action against Mr. Hubbard had been brought

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in the State Court -- in Massachusetts --MR. BANASH:

THE COURT: I gather from what you have been saying to me that the case would be good candidates for consolidation at the minimum.

Yes.

MR. BANASH: That's possible, but in the Federal Court we have actions which could not be brought in the State Court, Your Honor.

THE COURT: For example?

MR. BANASH: For example, violations of the Racketeers Influence Corrupt Organizations Act.

THE COURT: Does that give us civil action? Does the RICO violation give civil action? MR. BANASH: Yes, Your Honor. There is a civil cause of action.

THE COURT: In what sense would a violation of RICO not find a state common law analogue?

MR. BANASH: Well, there is -- it's possible that 93(a), given the trebled damages, might relate to that to some extent. But the federal cause of action is based on acts, predicate acts of alleged crimes that were committed by Mr. Hubbard infiltrating a legitimate business -- I use that word "legitimate" advisedly -- but a business, the Church of Scientology,

in their various entities. And that is specifically, not that baggage of case law under RICO is not adhered to in the Massachusetts Unfairness or Deceptive Trade Practices Act.

THE COURT: Do you say that Mr. Hubbard is subject to service of process?

MR. BANASH: Yes, we do, Your Honor, even though he is not a resident. Our basis of service is --

THE COURT: Well, why shouldn't we then join Mr. Hubbard in this case?

MR. BANASH: We can't do the RICO action in this court, Your Honor.

MR. LIEBERMAN: May I be heard on that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Not now.

MR. BANASH: Your Honor, we have no interest in suing these defendants at this time. It would have --

THE COURT: Well, if you have no interest in suing them, then we can save everybody, including your good selves, a good bit of time by allowing the Motion with prejudice.

MR. BANASH: But that would affect us. That may well collaterally estop us in the federal

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case, Your Honor. And we don't feel, based on the 1 2 3 THE COURT: Yes. 5 6 was started was after the federal case was filed. 7 8 9 10 Until Motion to Dismiss is Heard. 11 12 place. 13 14 stopped it from taking place. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 We felt --22 23 incur the costs? 24 25

discretionary factors which I've gone over --MR. BANASH: There has been no discovery in this case that has taken place, Your Honor, none whatsoever. The only time that discovery

THE COURT: I do have in front of me, just by chance, on top of the pile document entitled: Plaintiff's Motion to Stay Discovery

MR. BANASH: No discovery has taken

THE COURT: But is because you've

MR. BANASH: That's correct. One week ago -- the 13th of September -- I'm sorry -- a month ago, to be exact, which was one week after the federal case was filed, the defendants in the state case sought numerous depositions. And we felt at that point that we didn't want them to incur the costs.

THE COURT: You didn't want them to

We did not want this MR. BANASH:

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litigation to go any further. There was no point 1 in it because we did not intend to pursue it any 2 further. And accordingly, we brought that Motion. 3 The federal case, granted, has just started, but 4 the state case has only progressed since the federal 5 case has begun. There is no cost, no burden, as the 6 case law points out. The defendants of this case 7 were dismissed. 8 Secondly, the federal case --9 THE COURT: Do sit down, Mr. Lieberman. 10 It must be tiring standing. 11 MR. BANASH: If you will, any research 12 that Mr. Silverglate has done in this case can be 13 very well used in the federal one because he's 14 representing a proposed intervener in that case. 15 THE COURT: Any of these defendants 16 proposed interveners? 17 MR. BANASH: He's representing another 18 defendant. The proposed intervener is the wife of 19 L. Ron Hubbard --THE COURT: But nobody who is in this case, our case here, is a proposed intervener in the federal case? MR. BANASH: That's correct, Your Honor. The state case was brought in good faith;

is a response to Judge Garrity's order; that litigation, the injunctive relief part of that litigation having ended; and the discovery against L. Ron Hubbard having increased and finding in a new cause of action against him, we brought the suit there.

I would refer the Court to two cases that are cited in my brief. The one that is cited on pages 10 and 11: the Puerto Rico case, and also the Alamance case -- I don't have the page in my brief in which it is cited, but I have a copy of the case or I can give you the citation. On page 291 F 2d, 142. There, a similar offer was made, and there was much more progress of litigation than in this case. And the court allowed the dismissal without prejudice.

What the defendants are trying to do is very clear. What they are trying to do is defend L. Ron Hubbard. There has been a judgment that they have no standing to do that. We're not seeking any relief against these defendants. If my stipulation — my Motion is revised to make that statement which I offered, no harm, no legally recognized harm can accrue to these defendants; and the harm that has already occurred is so minimal as to be compensable by just taxable causes, if you will.

So, on balance, I would suggest, the equities weigh in favor of allowing our Motion.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, very much.

I am persuaded from what I've heard and what I have read that the interests of justice require one of two things to happen: Either the Motion to Dismiss be denied with prejudice or the Motion be allowed with prejudice.

Now, it seems to me that the plaintiffs are moving to dismiss, and on the basis of what I have heard the defendants are saying they aren't going to proceed -- the plaintiffs are saying they aren't going to proceed against the defendants. So it seems to me on balance that the best thing to do is to allow the Motion to Dismiss with prejudice.

That's what I'm going to do.

MR. BANASH: I withdraw the Motion then, Your Honor. I can't do that because we feel --

THE COURT: You can't withdraw the Motion. You made a motion; I've acted on it. I acted on it before you withdrew it. Please don't play that kind of game with this Court.

The Motion before me is allowed with prejudice.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Charles Janes, Certified Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the aforegoing record, Pages 1 through 20, is a complete, accurate and true transcription of my twin trak voice reporting system taken in the aforementioned matter to the best of my skill and ability.

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